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ANALYSIS

OF THE

ORGANIZATION

OF THE

PRUSSIAN ARMY

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BY

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2ND PRUSSIAN DRAGOON GUARDS.

"A NATION IN ARMS; AND
DISCIPLINED, IS INVINCIBLE."

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PREFACE.

Owing to a serious accident which befell me at the commencement of the present war, I was disabled for active service, and therefore unable to take part in the campaign.

As many of my countrymen are now turning their attention to the formation and discipline of the Prussian army; I thought I could not better employ my leisure moments, than in relating my personal experience in that army. At first, I proposed treating of all the preparations necessary to become an officer; entering into a minute detail of the service, and *closing* with a description of the Organization of the army.

The *chief* inquiry at *present* seems to be in regard to the *organization;* and therefore I have decided to publish *now*, what I had intended for the second part of my work. Later, I shall probably offer the whole to the public; not by any means as a literary effort, but merely to afford

to those who desire it, a clearer insight into the minutiae of the Prussian system.

In treating of this army, there are two things to be chiefly remarked:

1st that in Prussia, education is *compulsory,*

2nd military service is *obligatory.*

By the former, every child at the age of five years is *obliged* to attend school; and consequently an immense majority of the common soldiers know how to read and write.

By the latter, every North German (with only certain exceptions, hereafter given) is obliged to perform military duty. All (unless they come under the exceptions referred to) no matter what their rank in life may be, must enter as privates and perform the same duties as the common soldiers.

By this method, those who afterward become officers, are made thoroughly acquainted with every part of the service in detail; and can readily detect the least omission or neglect on the part of the men.

The men, on the other hand, have confidence in the orders they receive, knowing that their commanders perfectly understand what they require.

In this way, a feeling of sympathy exists between those occupying different social positions, uniting them one to another. Inasmuch as the higher born knows from *experience* the hardships of military life borne by his poorer neighbour; — the peasant respects the noble in proportion to his manly endurance; and thus the one incites the other to a more thorough discharge of his duty.

GERALD F. TALBOT.

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THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

It is well known that in the reign of Frederick Willliam III, great misfortunes fell upon Prussia; and the undisguised hostility and interference of Napoleon became so insupportable, that on the 8th October 1806, the King was obliged formally to declare war against France.

The army amounted at this time to about 250,000 men. About 110,000 were in *Actual Service*, whilst the remaining 140,000 were on furlough throughout the entire year, excepting at the time appointed annually for drill and certain necessary exercises. At the double battle of Jena and Auerstädt the Prussians were completely defeated by the French. This victory was followed up by others on the side of the French; and the campaign, so disastrous to Prussia and Russia was brought to a close in 1807, by the occupation of Königsberg and Tilsit by Napoleon. Alexander of Russia concluded a peace with Napoleon; who, on July 9th 1807, dictated to Prussia the terms of an ignominious treaty, which was signed at Tilsit. In consequence of this, Prussia was reduced from 5725 □ German* miles with a population of 8,953,000 — to 2,870 □ miles with a population of only 4,000,000 —

* One German □ mile = $4\frac{5}{9}$ English □ miles.

losing in fact more than half of her territory and population, and was by this treaty bound to diminish the army to the number of 42,000 men. Little did Napoleon think that in forcing this peace upon Prussia, he was in reality laying the foundation of Prussia's greatness and power, and of German Unity! Such, was nevertheless the case, for now that the army was diminished to so insufficient a number of men, Prussia was obliged to devise some means of increasing it, in cases of emergency, in order to be able at *least* to *defend* her rights. The King confided the organization of the army to two of his most competent Generals, Scharnhorst and Gneisenau. It was first determined that only natives of the country should form the army. New penal laws were established, flogging done away with, (excepting in the cases of soldiers who had been degraded to the second class) and by better treatment, a rigid feeling of honor was to be inculcated among the troops. In order to be promoted to the rank of an officer — two examinations, and election by the corps of officers were required — the only exception to these, being in cases of bravery before the enemy. Allowances for birth were abolished, and the cultivation of scientific pursuits by the officers was encouraged.

As I have before stated; according to the „Peace of Tilsit" the army was to consist of 42,000 men only; but in order to perfect a larger number of men in all military exercises, to take part in the future struggle for freedom; the *so-called* „Krümper"-system was established.

This system was as follows.

Only a certain portion of the men were obliged to remain the whole of the lawful term of service in

the standing army; — the remaining portion, were after a service of some months permitted to go on furlough. In their place fresh recruits were called out, and they also, after a few months service, were dismissed on furlough.

This system was so successfully operated, that at the commencement of 1813, it was not only possible to fill up the regiments with these half drilled men, but to form besides 51 new battalions.

THE ORIGIN OF THE LANDWEHR.

Notwithstanding the additions made to the army, it was not yet considered strong enough to victoriously carry on the prodigious struggles impending.

In order to be able to muster a still larger force; in February of the year 1813, the establishment of volunteer detachments of rifles, by every regiment containing young men who could afford to equip themselves, was ordered; — and in this way about 10,000 men were soon collected together.

A law passed on the 9th February 1813 forbade all release from the duty of serving, so long as the war then pending should last: and on the 17th of the following March the establishment of a Landwehr (militia) was ordered.

This Landwehr was composed of 120,000 inexperienced men (with but few officers who had served before) badly clad, and insufficiently equipped; — but so filled with enthusiasm for the cause in behalf of which they were fighting, viz: the deliverance of their country

from the oppression of its tyrannical foe, that in action they far exceeded what had been expected of them. Thus, in August 1813, Prussia was enabled to put 250,000 men in rank and file — 170,000 field-troops, 30,000 besieging, and 50,000 as depôt and garrison-troops.

THE CONDITION OF THE ARMY FROM 1815—1859.

After Prussia had by many exertions and struggles regained her position among the great powers of Europe, she became aware that in order to cope with her neighbours, she required a strong army. But as she was smaller than her colleagues; with a population inferior to those of the other states, (about 10,402,000) both men and money were wanting. The Prussians had been taught by their experience that not only a well disciplined standing-army was able to carry on a war; but that portion of the people capable of bearing arms, who had already passed through the ranks; could, when war threatened, be called together and prove a reliable military force. In accordance with this opinion, the standing-army in time of peace was to be used more as a *School* to prepare the men *for* war — and in time *of* war to furnish but a small part ($\frac{2}{5}$) of the whole army.

It was expected that should the Landwehr have forgotten any of their military drill and exercises; that, actuated by the same enthusiasm as in 1813 — they would as cheerfully leave their fire-sides and submit to military discipline.

For these reasons the Landwehr was retained after

the war; and by the law passed Nov. 3rd 1814 upon the obligation for military service; and the order for the Landwehr (Landwehr-Ordnung) of 21st Nov. 1815, based the war-forces of Prussia upon the Landwehr system. By means of these two laws, every Prussian capable of bearing arms, was without exception, declared liable to serve in the standing army from his 20th till his 23rd year, from his 23rd till his 25th in the Reserve, from his 25th till his 32rd in the 1st ban of the Landwehr, and from his 32nd till 39th in the 2nd ban of the Landwehr. The Landsturm (general levy of the people) was to comprise all men between the ages of 17 and 49, who were not in the standing army, nor in the Landwehr. The three chief elements which thenceforth composed the army were:

I The active army,
II 1st ban of the Landwehr,
III 2nd ban of the Landwehr.

The active army was in peace about 140,000 men strong; in time of war by calling in the reserves, about 200,000, and upon adding the Landwehr rifles, artillery men, and pioneers about 220,000.

The 1st *ban of the Landwehr* contained infantry and cavalry; of which in peace *small cadres* only, existed, comprising in all about 3,000 men, but which in case of a mobilization could be increased to 150,000 men.

The active army and 1st ban of the Landwehr together formed the field army of about 350,000 men strong.

The second ban of Landwehr existed only, in time of war. It furnished 110,000 men, whose duty it was to garrison the fortresses. Out of these three principal divisions, were formed, each on a war footing:

1) the field-troops, by the standing army;

2) the depôt-troops, by the first ban of Landwehr;

3) the garrison-troops, by the second ban of Landwehr.

In this manner Prussia could in time of war (without the Landsturm) provide 530,000 men, scarcely $\frac{1}{4}$ of whom during peace, were by the standing army. The chief advantage of this system was, that in peace it required but a comparatively trifling sacrifice of money and men, and nevertheless supplied in time of war a large army.

THE REORGANIZATION OF 1859 AND 1860.

Several deficiencies in the Landwehr system were brought to light, during the wars of 1848 and 1849 and the mobilizations of 1850 and 1859.

The liability to be called away at any moment from their homes and domestic pursuits, had greatly quenched any enthusiastic feeling in the Landwehr men, who often became insubordinate and gave way to excesses.

Besides this, the *manner* in which the men were called out, was injust; viz: for the standing army of 140,000 men, 40,000 men only, could be furnished annually; whilst since 1815 an increase in the population from 10 to 18,000,000, no longer provided as at that time *only* 40,000 men; but since 1859, supplied about 63,000 men capable of bearing arms.

There remained then of those fit for service, over $\frac{1}{3}$ perfectly free; in consequence of which, justice prompted that for the future *all such as were able to serve* should

be made to undergo the hardships of the service, (thereby increasing the strength of the army to about 190,000), and in this way, lighten the work of each one individually.

The easiest way of effecting this, was by lessening the claim upon the Landwehr. Whilst *formerly*, the 40,000 who were yearly called out, would be obliged in case of war to belong for 12 years to the field troops; *now*, about 63,000 would be called out, for the space of 7 years *only* — from the age of 20 to 27. The state revenues, which had increased from 50 to 93,000,000 thalers, as well as the enlarged population, permitted an increase in the army and a greater military expenditure.

In consequence of these failures in the Landwehr system, King William ordered during his regency in the years 1859 and 1860, that a reorganization of the army should take place.

The 1st ban of the Landwehr was as a rule, no longer to be used in the field, but only to garrison the fortresses i. e. to do the duty which had until now been performed by the 2nd ban.

The regiments of the standing army, more especially the infantry regiments, were to be increased to nearly as many regiments as there were in the 1st ban — consequently almost *doubled*. It was at the same time, necessary to prolong the term of service in the reserve, from 2 to 4 years. In cases of emergency only, the 2nd ban was to be called out. It was considered sufficient for the men to serve 9 years instead of 14 in the Landwehr; in accordance with this, the term of service in the 1st ban, was to be reduced from 7 to 4 years; and in the 2nd ban from 7 to 5 years.

In the session of 1860 — 61, the *plan* of a new law, referring to the liability to serve, was placed before the chambers which was intended to take the place of the still valid law of 3rd Sept. 1814; but owing to the groundless opposition of the Chamber of Deputies, the desired modification never became law. There were indeed, violent contests between Parliament and the King, at this time and subsequently, with regard to calling up the reserves, and modifications relating to periods of service. The government was obliged finally, to resort to some other means of effecting its object, and this was accomplished, when the war of 1866 broke out, by only calling out the youngest men of the Landwehr — the eldest were not required.

In this manner, the sum total of the strength of the field-troops remained the same as before; but their fitness and strength for war had improved immensely. The standing army was increased by 36 infantry regiments; 9 battalions of the 9 füsilier regiments; (the füsilier regiments had previously consisted of but 2 battalions each; one new battalion had been added to every regiment making in all 9 new ones) 10 cavalry regiments; 5 fortress artillery companies, and shortly afterwards 4 more, thus giving a 2nd fortress company to each of the 9 artillery regiments. The 9 pioneer companies were each one strengthened by 2 companies, and finally, 9 military train battalions were formed as a standing body.

According to this, the

1) **Field-army** was composed of 342,000 of the standing army, of which in time of peace 217,000 *only* were active.

2) **Depôt-troops**, consisted of 130,000 men chiefly reserves and recruits.

3) **Garrison-troops**, of 195,000 principally reserves and the 1st ban of the Landwehr, and in case of need 108,000 of the 2nd ban of the Landwehr in addition.

With about 6,000 men forming the forces which remained behind, this made in all 781,000 men without the Landsturm, $\frac{2}{7}$ of which only were in time of peace in the active service. The standing army was *consequently* no longer as formerly, *chiefly* a preparatory school of the nation for war; but became at this time the *chief* element of the field-army, which it was only necessary to complete by reserves; and it became also the college of arms for the Landwehr, which was principally designed for garrison troops.

THE REINFORCEMENT OF THE ARMY UP TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1866.

The war against Austria and her allies enlarged Prussia from 5068 □ german miles to 6393 □ miles, and its population from about 19,000,000 to 24,000,000. In consequence of this, the army was increased in proportion, and its strength in time of peace grew from 217,000 to about 240,000 men.

The army was materially increased by 16 infantry regiments, 3 battalions of rifles, 16 cavalry regiments, 3 field artillery regiments, 12 fortress artillery companies, 3 battalions of pioneers and 3 battalions of military train.

Thus 3 new corps d'armée were formed (the IX, X and XI). The kingdom of Saxony was to provide a separate independent corps, the XII.

In this year also, the newly acquired Prussian provinces were provisionally divided into 22 Landwehr battalion districts, and the corresponding 22 permanent staffs.

At the close of the campaign of '66' the Prussian army ranked high amongst the great armies of the world — and many of the foreign powers, modified their regulations with regard to arming, supplies, improvements &c. after the Prussian system.

THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRUSSIAN LANDWEHR, AND THE FORMATION OF A LANDWEHR IN THE OTHER STATES OF THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION IN THE YEAR 1867.

With the extension of the Prussian military organization over the whole North German Confederation in 1867 as prescribed by the confederate Constitution, it became necessary to establish a Landwehr in the newly acquired states of the confederacy; and to divide these states into Landwehr *districts.*

This appeared to be also a fit time, for doing away with several defects, which had become apparent in the division of the old and new provinces into Landwehr districts.

After the wars for freedom, until the year 1859, each of the 96 battalions of the 32 regiments of the infantry of the line belonged to a Landwehr district; which furnished two battalions of the 1st and 2nd ban, having numbers corresponding with those of the regiments. Each one of the eight füsilier regiments had also a corresponding Landwehr district; so that the number of these in all amounted to 104.

This division was, after the reorganization of the

army in 1859 and 1860 retained, so that each brigade of two regiments had three corresponding Landwehr districts allotted to it; although on account of the increased number of regiments, the numbers of the new regiments were not represented by corresponding numbers in the Landwehr. By degrees the following defects in the division of the Landwehr districts became manifest.

1) The population since the year 1842 (since when the division of the old districts into provinces had not been altered) had increased considerably, but in different proportions in the different districts; furthermore such important migrations of the population had taken place, that the work of the commanders of these districts became much heavier.

2) The total term of service in the Landwehr had been diminished, and consequently the number of Landwehr men — but for the future no Landwehr battalions of the 2nd ban were to be formed, and the number of 104 plus 22 Landwehr battalions was no longer sufficient for the number of men.

3) With regard to the communications (for the punctual supplies of the reserves and Landwehr when called out, and the quick transport of the same to their regiments i. e. for a *precise mobilization*) which are of such vital importance — the introduction of railways had effected a complete revolution.

4) Furthermore as the Landwehr district division in the old provinces, did not always correspond closely enough with the political division of the country, (very often parts of the same district belonged to different Landwehr divisions) business intercourse was rendered more difficult.

5) Finally, it became desirable that every infantry regiment of the line should have as formerly, its own recruiting district. In order to effect this, it was necessary to alter the division of the districts, as since 1859 two regiments of the line had always been dependent upon three Landwehr districts.

The **remodelling** of the Prussian Landwehr, and the establishment of the same throughout the states belonging to the North-German Confederacy, (including the grand-duchy of Hesse) had been so well accomplished at the end of 1867, that the above-mentioned grievances were done away with.

The following is a correct list of the States belonging to the North-German Confederation, their population and size.

	States	Square miles	Population 1867	per square mile
1.	Prussia	6,290,59	24,042,961	3,823
2.	Lauenburg	21,29	50,002	2,348
3.	Kingdom of Saxony . . .	271,83	2,420,795	8,905
4.	Hesse, north part. . . .	59,74	257,279	4,006
5.	Mecklenburg-Schwerin . .	244,12	560,576	2,296
6.	Mecklenburg-Strelitz . . .	49,49	98,698	1,994
7.	Oldenburg	116,15	316,960	2,729
8.	Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach . .	66,03	282,856	4,284
9.	Brunswick	67,02	304,039	4,537
10.	Anhalt	48,28	196, 58	4,077
11.	Saxe-Altenburg	24,00	141,650	5,902
12.	Saxe-Meiningen	44,97	180,193	4,007
13.	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha . . .	35,73	168,290	4,710
14.	Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	15,63	67,452	4,315
15.	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt .	17,58	75,132	4,274
16.	Schaumburg-Lippe . . .	8,05	31,168	3,872
17.	Lippe-Detmold	20,60	112,599	5,466
18.	Waldeck-Pyrmont	20,36	57,050	2,802
19.	Reuss, elder line	6,80	44,172	6,496
20.	Reuss, younger line . . .	15,05	87,974	5,841
21.	Hamburg	7,53	302,599	40,186
22.	Bremen	3,50	108,792	31,083
23.	Lübeck	5,98	48,439	8,100
	North-German Confederation =	7,460,33	29,956,536	4,016

THE REORGANIZATION OF 1867.

A law passed Nov. 9th 1867, upon recruiting and the organization of the reserves, enacts that *every North German* is theoretically liable to serve. (This liability for the *Prussians* dates as far back as Sept. 3rd 1814.) Neither substitutes nor exemption by payment being permitted.

This is *practically* limited however to those between the ages of 17 and 42, including those who are liable to serve in the general levy. Under ordinary circumstances only those between the ages of 20 and 32 are liable to serve.

Special exemptions.

Members of reigning houses.

Members of mediatized houses. (Belonging formerly to the empire, and houses possessing certain titles of right, or exempted by treaty).

General causes for exemption.

A. Only sons of widows — or the sole support of a father and mother unable to work, or chief support of a family.

B. Owners of factories affording employment to workmen and unable otherwise to carry on their business.

C. Sole assistant of a father in carrying on a business.

D. Property-holders, whose property would suffer by their removal.

E. Students of theology.

F. Mennonites or anabaptists.

Armed force of the North-German Confederation.

I The **Standing Army** which comprises:

a. The Active Army,

b. The Reserve,

c. The Landwehr.

II The **Navy**-comprising:
  a. The Fleet,
  b. The Seewehr.
III The Landsturm or general levy.
IV The Fortresses.
V The Remaining war materials.

Fixed periods for service.

The youth must enter the service of the standing army on the 1st of January of the year in which he completes his 20th year, and remain until the completion of his 27th year. Each one must serve actively, without intermission during the first three years.

In the active service, those called up between the 2nd Oct. and the 31st March, are considered to have served from 1st Oct.; however, so great a number are kept over on account of physical unfitness, that the actual age from which the service of the recruit is generally counted, is about 20½.

The men are on furlough in the reserve throughout the remaining 4 years; being bound to take part in two manoeuvres *only,* neither of which may exceed 8 weeks, during the 4 years. They are recalled to the active service, whenever a mobilization or augmentation of the army takes place.

Each recall to active service counts as a manoeuvre. After 7 years service in the active army, they are bound to serve for 5 years longer in the Landwehr, during which period they are called in twice for one or two weeks drill in special companies or battalions. During peace the drill of the Landwehr is seldom enforced, and the Cavalry never called out for service.

The *Landsturm* is called out, when an invasion takes place, or is imminent, or in a case of great emergency.

All these rules naturally only hold good in time of peace; — during war, alterations must necessarily be made, and the Army and Navy reinforced by those formerly exempted, &c. &c., as the deficiencies become evident.

REENGAGEMENTS.

Any one may reenter after having served for 3 years, whose conduct has been satisfactory, and who gives proof of eventually becoming a good non-commissioned officer; by simply obtaining the consent of the Colonel of the regiment. The reengagement is generally for one or two years, and can be continued or not, after the expiration of that time — at the option of the man and his Col.

During the period of reengagement the individual can only be released:

I By the desire of both parties and the permission of the General Commando.

II *Against* the wish of the individual, if he had been punished with an arrest of not less than 6 weeks, or if for the same offence he had twice undergone arrest.

III *Against his wish*, if the individual had been degraded to the 2nd class.

Reengaged men generally consist of corporals and non-commissioned officers, and they receive an additional pay of about a half-penny a day. Men who reengage and serve 12 years and more, cannot be discharged against their will, except for misconduct; 9 years out of the 12 they must have served as non-commissioned officers.

The employments which are open to them on taking their leave finally; comprise nearly all the subordinate posts in the civil departments, viz: the government railways, post office, police &c.

A military man has a far better chance of obtaining employment in one of the above mentioned departments than a civil applicant; but he must prove that he is qualified for it and if it be necessary, must pass an examination.

THE REGISTERING AND CALLING OUT OF RECRUITS.

Recruiting is carried on throughout the different provinces and districts by **commissioners** (Ersatz-Commissionen) appointed by the Ministers of War and of the Interior.

These Ministers are the highest authority in all matters connected with recruiting and form the '**Ministerial-Instanz**'. In the provinces, districts, divisions &c. the chief directors, are the highest personages of the military and civil government in each individual province &c.

For instance

I In the provinces, the generals commanding corps, and the president of the civil government with the corresponding civil officials, called the '**Ersatz-Behörde dritter Instanz**'.

II In the district of each brigade of infantry of the line, is an inferior commission, the '**Departements-Ersatz-Commission**' composed of the commander of that brigade, and government civil official of corresponding rank.

III In each circle, (Kreis) the commander of the Landwehr battalion, and the most important

civil official or director of the police forms a commission called the **'Kreis-Ersatz-Commission'.**

Besides the above-mentioned permanent members of the **'Kreis - Ersatz - Commission'**, there are extra members, viz: an infantry officer of the line, 4 landed proprietors, (as a rule two owners of country, and two of town property) and one staff surgeon who has not however a vote. Clerks and other assistants are supplied from the Landwehr and civil employés.

The **'Kreis-Ersatz-Commission'** is under the **'Departements-Ersatz-Commission'** for the which it prepares work. The latter is in turn subordinate to the 'Ersatz-Behörde dritter Instanz'. Should any question arise upon which it is impossible for the members of the 'Ersatz-Behörde dritter Instanz' to agree, it must be submitted for decision to the 'Ministerial-Instanz'.

THE NECESSARY PRELIMINARIES, PREPARATORY TO RECRUITING.

These preparations are for two purposes.

I To decide how many recruits are required.

II To discover how many, and what men are suitable for service, from whom the recruits may be taken.

The levy takes place every year. The number necessary to complete each regiment must be ascertained and reported to the Prussian Minister of War, before the 15th April. This is called the „Ersatz-Bedarfs-Nachweisung "

The Minister of War then distributes the required

supply of recruits, among the several states of the Confederacy according to their respective populations, and communicates this „**Haupt-Ersatz-Repartition**“ to the Prussian Admiralty, to the Minister of the Interior, to the Saxon Minister of War and to the Governments of all the other states.

Through the medium of the Generals in command of corps, the Presidents, and the „Departements-Ersatz-Commission“ it is determined how *many* recruits are to be supplied by each district and for which regiments.

If a district be not able to produce the number of recruits required, then the other districts of the same *Brigade-District* must supply in equal proportions those lacking.

Generally, there are on hand more serviceable men liable to serve, than the number of recruits required; in which case lots are drawn, and those drawing the highest numbers are put back — to be called up again when an augmentation is necessary.

The method of recording those liable to serve.

In the 1st month of each year the clergy and authorities of the different parishes who have charge of the *Registers*, must send in lists of births, including all males who will complete their 17th year during the calendar-year then commencing; and also, a list of those who have come into their districts to reside permanently or temporarily, or who are in service. These latter, are with the former, included in the lists called „Stammrollen“ for which purpose they must report themselves to the local civil authorities before the 1st of February. The lists are made out for those who have attained their 17th year, because they are then liable for the Landsturm, but they are not called up for ballot until

the age of 20, when they are liable for service in the active army. From these registers alphabetical lists are made out of all persons liable to serve, according to their ages.

In May or June of each year the *Kreis-Ersatz-Commission* is assembled together, and visits the different stations where the Landrath had previously mustered all such as were liable to serve. Each man is measured and medically examined, when the *Commission* (without being bound by the medical opinion) decides:

1) Who is to be held over until the following year, being at that moment physically unfit.
2) Who is to be put before the **Departements-Ersatz-Commission**, as fit for service.
3) As unfit for service.
4) Who is visibly unfit for service, (cripples, &c. &c.) and consequently to be struck off from the lists.
5) Who is morally unworthy.
6) Who is to be exempted — having proved himself to be entitled to come under one of the causes for exemption.

The Commissioners then remark as to the adaptation of certain individuals for any special branch of the service.

After this the work of the **Departements-Ersatz-Commission** commences.

Besides the two permanent members, a field-officer or a captain of the guards, ought to be appointed as extra-ordinary member; a surgeon-major is also appointed, but as in the above-mentioned Commission is not allowed a vote. The assistants are:

1st The adjutant of the infantry-brigade.
2nd Several military and official clerks.

In addition to these, at every mustering station the commanders of the respective districts, and of the Landwehr must be present.

Nearly all the men liable to serve, are, upon the circuit of the **Departements-Ersatz-Commission** through the districts of the brigade, then brought before the **Commission** and for the 2nd time medically examined. The decision of the commissioners is then either: —

1) **Permanent disablement** (such persons are freed entirely from serving either in time of peace or war, and need not present themselves at any future muster).

2) **Temporary disablement** (such persons are generally held over for one or two years, and should their disablement be the same at the end of the third competition year, they are then freed from serving in time of peace). The supply of *non*-combatants is generally taken from this category.

3) **Exemption from serving in time of peace,** on account of family circumstances.

4) **Appointment of the remaining serviceable men** to certain branches of the service by the commander of the brigade.

The officer of the Guards has the power of choosing any one of these men for service in the Guards.

The Ersatz-Reserve.

Comprises all men liable to serve, who have been freed from duty in time of peace by the above decision of the **Departements-Ersatz-Commission.**

The **Ersatz-Reserve** is divided into two classes. To the 1st class, every year so many men are assigned, as in case of a mobilization will cover the first supply of recruits for the reserves.

The 1st class comprises furthermore:

1) Such men as have been found fit for service, but who are exempt, owing to their having drawn high numbers in the lottery.
2) Such as have been enabled to claim exemption, on account of family circumstances.
3) Men who owing to slight bodily defects, have been exempted in time of peace.

The men of the Ersatz-Reserve 1st class, belong to the category of soldiers on furlough.

The 2nd class comprises:

1) those who have completed five years in the first class,
2) such as were not designed for the 1st class.

The men remain in the 2nd class until they have completed their 32nd year, and are only obliged in time of war to present themselves at the mustering. In time of peace they enjoy the same privileges as such as are entirely freed from service.

The period of liability in the Ersatz-Reserve corresponds with the period of liability in the Active Army, Reserve and Landwehr.

The work of the Departements-Ersatz-Commission ought to be finished in September of each year.

The men who are now definitely levied are called recruits, and after the paragraphs of the articles of war, which refer to them have been read, and good advice given them, they are generally speaking allowed to go home on leave, until the time comes for them to report themselves at their different regiments. This takes place as a rule on the 1st of October. From the moment the above mentioned paragraphs have been read

to them, they can be punished by the military laws for any military offence.

Should any one of these recruits, owing to his impending active service, receive no work and thus be in want, he can at once enter the army; not however, before the men who have finished their term of active service.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY WORKS.

By the 1st of November each *Landrath, has to inform the other Landraths of the men who were liable to serve, who had presented themselves at the mustering in his district, but who were born or living in other districts. By the 1st of December the lists of those men liable to serve, must be corrected, that is, the names of such men as have been recruited must be erased. Should there remain names of men, who were liable to serve, but who had not presented themselves at the musterings, inquiries are made and such men are eventually punished.

Uncertain men, who are liable to serve, that is to say, those who have failed to present themselves at two successive musterings, are put into the army as soon as they are discovered, without undergoing actual punishment, but their term of service is extended until the next levy of recruits.

* Landrath is a Counsellor of administration.

VOLUNTEERS.

Any young man after the completion of his 17th year, in order that scientific and industrial education may not be interfered with to any great degree; may enter the service as a volunteer, provided he be morally and corporeally fitted to serve.

A young man who enters as a volunteer before the period of liability to serve commences, is permitted to choose the regiment in which he would like to serve his three years; whereas, as a *recruit* he would be obliged to enter whichever regiment the recruiting officers considered him best fitted for.

Students of medicine are allowed to enter either as surgeons, apothecaries or veterinary surgeons.

Young men of education, who provide their own clothing, equipment and subsistence, and have given proof of their advance in education, will be discharged on furlough to the reserve, after a service of one year in the standing army, reckoned from the day of their entry.

Formerly this one year's service was reckoned as three, but now, one year volunteers are obliged to serve for the whole period of 7 years, the last six being passed in the reserve. The justification of the above favor is because the educated youth can perfect himself sooner than the uncultivated.

In time of peace; the one-year volunteer may put off entering the army until the 1st of Oct. of the year in which he attains the age of 23; but the examination of the one-year volunteer, must be made before the 1st April of the year in which the youth completes his 20th year.

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A board of commissioners exists in each district.

The examination takes place before a board of commissioners, which is composed of the following members:

permanent members: Two Field Officers, The Government Civil Official of the so-called **Departements-Ersatz Commission**, and one other Civil Official,

extraordinary members: two or three Masters of Gymnasiums.

This commission meets twice every year for the purpose of examining one-year volunteers.

One-year volunteers, are allowed to count not only as part of the quota of the district to which they belong, but also as part of the provincial quota.

After having served his year, but before leaving the regiment, a one-year volunteer must undergo both a *written* and *viva voce* examination, before a field-officer, one Captain, and two or three subalterns.

Questions on the different guards, outposts, patrol duty, and the leading of a *„Beritt“ are the questions generally given in the **written examination**; and on the commands for foot-drill, carbine and sword exercises in the **viva voce examination**.

After the *result* of the examination, is made known, the volunteers receive a testimonial as to their fitness both in a military and social point of view, signed by the officers of the company, squadron, or battery, and by the Colonel of the regiment in which they have served. It depends entirely upon the result of the exami-

* A *'Beritt'* is a subdivision of a squadron and consists of 12 men and horses.

nation, and the manner in which they have conducted themselves, whether they receive a certificate pronouncing that they are qualified to become *officers* of the reserve or Landwehr, or *only non*-commissioned officers or *privates.*

Four one-year volunteers only are allowed in a company, squadron, or battery, at the same time: this rule is not however strictly adhered to.

Young men who volunteer into Cavalry regiments for four years instead of three, have many advantages offered them. It requires a much longer time to perfect a Cavalry than an Infantry man, and in order that volunteers may enter this branch of the service and remain the extra year, the following inducements are held out

1. During their term of service, in the reserve, they are not called out for manoeuvres.

2. After a service of three years (instead of 5) in the Landwehr, they go over to the Landsturm.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE RESERVES.

The Prussian system is based upon the principle, that each corps d'armée and regiment has its particular district, corresponding with the civil divisions of the country. Each regiment receives its recruits, from its own particular district, in which it is quartered, and from which it rarely ever is moved; it has its own Landwehr battalions attached to it, bearing the same number, and provincial designation, and furthermore, it has its own reserve battalion, consisting of men who

have served in its own ranks, and upon which in time of war, it must rely to increase its strength to a war footing. This is carried on to such an extent, that the men of the Reserve, rejoin the very same company, by which they had previously served.

The whole territory of the North German Confederation, is for this purpose divided into the following districts, which coincide with the civil divisions.

1. Into twelve corps d'armée districts (Armée Corps Bezirke) each of which is composed of the 4 districts, of the 4 infantry brigades, which belong to the corps d'armée.

2. These districts, are further subdivided into the districts of the Landwehr battalions, which belong to each brigade. Generally speaking, there belong four Landwehr battalion districts to one brigade, but there can be five, or only two or three.

3. Each Landwehr battalion district, is composed of levying (Aushebungs-Bezirke) or company, districts. In the states which are divided into circles (Kreis-Eintheilung), each company district, is composed of one such circle.

To each of the Landwehr battalion districts, and company districts, a permanent Staff is attached whose duty it is to keep everything prepared in peace, for the formation of the Landwehr battalions; to keep the necessary clothing and equipment of the force, and to procure the horses that may be required for the augmentation of the army in time of war.

At the same time this Landwehr district division, forms the foundation for the supply of recruits for the standing army, has the control over all the men on

furlough (the Reserves). It is the medium through which the mobilization is brought about, and finally it has to regulate the invalids who are living in their native country.

The principles of the present system are as follows:

1) Each Infantry Regiment of the line of three battalions, receives its supplies from the districts of the two battalions of the Landwehr Regiment which bears the same name and number.

2) Each Fusilier Regiment has a reserve Landwehr battalion, with a corresponding number. These reserve Landwehr battalions, are however not intended to supply the Fusilier Regiments.

3) Each Fusilier-, Cuirrassier-, Field- and Fortress-Regiment, each battalion of rifles, pioneers, and military train is augmented out of the whole corps d'armée district to which it belongs.

4) Each light Cavalry Regiment, augments itself out of the brigade district, which is nearest to its garrison.

5) The Guards are augmented out of all the corps d'armée districts.

With the exception of the Guards, and including the Hessian Regiments, the North German Infantry consists of 97 Infantry Regiments of the line, and 12 Fusilier Regiments.

According to the above, the strength of the Landwehr Infantry consists of

97 Regiments each with 2 battalions	=	194 battalions
12 reserve battalions	=	12 „
4 Regiments of the Guards with 3 .	=	12 „
	total =	218 battalions

The strength of each Landwehr battalion district, is

regulated according to the population; so that two of them, which belong to the same Regiment, can supply the augmentation necessary for that Regiment; — besides the augmentation necessary for the other branches of the service.

Such reserves as do not change their domiciles in the event of a mobilization, will consequently serve again in the corps d'armée, division, brigade, regiment, and even company, squadron, or battery, to which they belonged during the period of their active service. When the limits of these districts were marked out, allowance was made for the unequal increase of the population, by the twelve Landwehr *Reserve* battalion districts.

Should any other district in the same corps d'armée not have sufficient men, for the required augmentation; — by means of the *Reserve district*, the number could be completed.

For these districts, such places have been selected as are known to contain a migrating population; where in fact that class of people is to be found, which has no fixed habitation in the district from whence it proceeded originally; and in which it fulfilled the obligations of active service. These districts, (generally large towns) naturally possess the readiest means of communication with other parts of the states; which circumstance permits of a quick transport of the augmentations to any district in the territory.

The commanders of the Reserve districts have a larger and more complicated amount of work, than the heads of the other battalion districts. In consequence of which, a larger staff is appointed to assist them.

In the event of a mobilization, it is specially stated,

that the Reserve districts (if after having augmented the other branches of the service, a sufficient number of men remain) are, like the other districts to supply a formed battalion.

The limits of the Landwehr battalions, and company districts, always coincide with those of the administrative districts, so that parts of the same circle, never belong to different battalion districts.

As a rule three circles belong to one battalion district.*

The twelve Landwehr battalions of the Guards have no territorial districts, but all the men in about 15 Landwehr battalion districts who have fulfilled the obligation of the active service **in the Guards**, belong to them.

In time of war, each, **corps d'armée** district, must supply one or two Landwehr Cavalry Regiments, as is required.

THE STAFF OF THE LANDWEHR IN TIME OF PEACE.

The staff of a Landwehr battalion during peace consists of —

the Commander of the district and one Adjutant,
two non-commissioned Officers,
three Corporals and
six men as Orderlies.

* In order to carry out this principle more fully, the normal division of each battalion district, into four company districts has been done away with. At present the number of the company districts, varies between three and seven per each battalion.

For each company:

One non-commissioned officer, and

One corporal.

(The regimental staff is not kept up.)

In the event of a mobilization the whole staff of the Landwehr districts remains behind in the district.

THE OFFICERS OF THE RESERVE.

The officers of the reserve, or as they are called the officers on furlough are divided into two classes.

I. Officers of the reserve. II. Officers of the Landwehr. The term of required service are the same as those of the common soldiers, but they may belong to the Reserve or Landwehr, longer than the legal terms, if permitted by the military authorities.

The King appoints and discharges them.

The officers of the reserve are on their appointment, assigned to a regiment of the standing army. The number of second lieutenants who may be appointed is unlimited, except for the Guards, Pioneers, and Rifles, in which the number of appointments is regulated by the presumed requirements in case of a mobilization.

The following persons can be appointed officers of the reserve.

1) Officers who leave the active service and are immediately appointed to the reserve.
2) Officers who leave the active service, but who are not made Reserve officers until they are elected by the corps of Officers of the Landwehr battalion.

3) Officers discharged with a legal reservation, as regards their term of service.

4) Men, who have distinguished themselves by bravery before the enemy.

5) Ensigns resp. cornets, one and three year volunteers, who leave the active service with a certificate of qualification to become officers.

6) Non-commissioned officers, and men who after having left the active service, have *exceptionally* obtained a certificate of qualification to become officers.

Those mentioned under 5 and 6 must before they can be promoted, do from 6 to 8 weeks duty with the regiment of the line, to which they are to be proposed as officers of the reserve. If they are approved of, they are, after having done duty for 3 or four weeks, promoted to the rank of vice-sergeant-major, and for the remainder of their term of service, they do duty as officers. Should they then receive a testimonial signed by all the officers of the company, the battalion and the commander of the regiment, saying; that both their military and social qualifications, were such as to fit them to become officers of the reserve in that regiment; and they had been elected by the corps of officers of the Landwehr battalion of the district in which they live, they are then proposed to the King for an appointment as officers of the reserve.

Officers of reserve have no direct connection with the *regiment of the line* to which they may belong except when serving with it. Their relations, with respect to the service, are regulated generally on the same principles, as those of Landwehr officers. Whilst

on furlough, they are members of their **local corps of Landwehr officers,** but, if called up for duty, either for manoeuvres, on in the event of a mobilization, all direct connection with the commander of their Landwehr districts, and their local corps of Landwehr officers is at an end; and they occupy a position towards the commander of their regiment, and the regimental corps of officers, similar, in most respects to that of officers of the line. They take part in elections, and in the courts of honor of the corps of officers of the line, whilst serving during a state of mobilization.

Officers of reserve, having proved themselves worthy, of promotion by some special service, are promoted simultaneously with the officers of the line.

The officers of the reserve may be called out to do duty.

1. When it becomes necessary to increase the army, or in case of a mobilization.
2. For drill, only three times; of from four to eight weeks each; and this irrespective of any time they may spend in the service with a view of qualification for promotion.

Officers of reserve after having completed their term of service in the line, generally enter the Landwehr. They may apply to have their term of service extended, and permission may be granted, on obtaining the consent of the officers of the regiment of the line concerned. This permission is only withdrawn, and the officer transferred to the Landwehr, if a proposel to that effect is made by the regiment, or by the officer himself to the commander of the Landwehr district.

No officer of the reserve is allowed to remain lon-

ger than 12 years in the reserve. Should an officer wish to serve longer, he must enter the Landwehr. Officers of the reserve wear the uniform of the line, and a Landwehr cross on the head dress.

OFFICERS OF THE LANDWEHR.

Officers of the Landwehr are obtained in two ways:

1) By the transfer of active officers of the reserve to the Landwehr.

2) By the promotion of qualified Landwehr men.

The men mentioned under 2 (excepting when promoted in consequence of distinguished service before the enemy) can only be appointed when they undertake *voluntarily* to serve five years in the Landwehr; they must furthermore prove their qualification by serving at least 6 weeks in a regiment of the line, during which time they are subject to the same rules when candidates for promotion, as are officers of reserve. The rules regarding their service, election, and appointment are the same as those for the reserve officers.

Officers of the Landwehr may be called up for active service in case of a mobilization, or for drill, but only for the drill of the Landwehr. They only serve with a regiment of the line when qualifying for promotion, or when in the event of a mobilization, it is thought necessary to attach them to one.

Landwehr officers who are called up in case of a mobilization, hold the same position toward their superiors and corps of officers of the regiment of the line, or Landwehr, with which they serve; as the reserve officers under similar circumstances.

METHOD OF KEEPING A SUPPLY OF CLOTHING &c. FOR THE RESERVES AND LANDWEHR.

Depôts and magazines of arms and equipments &c. for soldiers of the Landwehr, are established at the head quarters of the Landwehr districts. Those of the reserves, are at the head quarters of the regiments of the standing army.

METHOD OF SUPPLYING THE ARMY WITH HORSES.

1) In time of peace.

2) In the event of a mobilization.

Owing to the breeders of horses using their young two ar three year old horses and consequently damaging them, and because 5 year olds are too expensive; — Prussia has established 12 remount* depôts, in which three year olds (which at the average price of 150 thalers, about £ 22, 15 s. have been purchased by the four existing remount purchasing commissions, — „Remonte"-„Ankaufs-Commissionen") are kept for one or two years and then, in the autumn of each year are sent to the different regiments.

The Prussian territory is divided into four districts for the purchasing of horses; each of the aforesaid remount-purchasing-commissions having a district of its own.

* The horses for the XII Saxon corps d'armée are purchased from horse-dealers.

Districts for the Remount-Purchasing-Commissions.

District for the
1st, is *East Prussia.*
2nd, the country between the rivers Vistula and Oder.
3rd, the country between the Oder and the Elbe.
4th, the country between the Elbe and Rhine.

Horses and mares only are purchased. Stallions may not upon any condition be bought, not even in case of a mobilization; officers may however ride them on duty.

The Remount Depôts in the
Province of Prussia, are Jurgaitschen, Sperling, Neuhof-Ragnit, Kattenau and Brakupönen.
Province of Pomerania: Neuhof-Treptow, Ferdinandshof.
Province of Brandenburg: Bärendau, Behlefanz, Vw. Kl. Ziethen.
Posen: Wirsitz.
Hanover: Neuhof.

Each cavalry regiment of 672 horses receives 63 remounts annually, — rather more than $\frac{1}{11}$.

Each artillery regiment of 695 horses receives 78 remounts yearly, — about $\frac{1}{9}$.

According to the *état* of 1868, the North German army required every year 6,216 remounts, and 333 officers chargers.

In the year 1869 the four remount-purchasing-commissions purchased 6,432 remounts, the average price of 150 thalers being paid for each horse.

In time of peace the *état* of horses for the North German army was 63,718; consequently according to the above, about $\frac{1}{9}$ remounts had to be supplied at a cost of nearly 1,000,000 thalers or about £ 150,000 a year.

In 1870 the whole army required 6,432 remounts.

Prussia: 5,750, at 154 thalers 11 silbergroschen 9 pfennigs.

Saxony: 519, at 105 thalers.

Mecklenburg: 163, at 136 thalers.

When the remounts arrive at the regiments they are divided amongst the five squadrons.

The eldest captain has the first choice, the second eldest the next choice and so on; after all have chosen, the eldest captain is again permitted to choose. As many unserviceable horses may be sold every year, as the regiment receives remounts.

The Prussian breed of horses is so good, and there are so many breeders, that in case of a mobilization, the number of horses required by the army may easily be obtained in the country.

(In this respect Prussia has a great advantage over France and Italy.)

Lieutenants of the Cavalry and Horse Artillery, and officers of other branches of the service when doing duty as adjutants to divisions &c. receive a charger from the government every 5 years.

At the expiration of the 5th year the charger belongs to the officer, and he has a right to receive a second one.

It is optional with him however to accept, or refuse the horse; in case of refusal, he receives (at the end of 5 years) the average price for remounts 150 thalers.

Should the officer resign before the charger had completed its 5 years service, he is then obliged to return the horse to government; receiving from government a certain sum of money for every year it had

been in his possession. For each year about 30 thalers, or $\frac{1}{5}$ of the price paid by government for the horse.

Officers who have a right to receive chargers, may choose out of all the remounts belonging to the regiment; they may furthermore keep a horse on trial for one year.

Should the animal be damaged on duty without blame to the Officer, he can upon demand receive a second one.

The Captains and Lieutenants of the foot-artillery and military train, have chargers lent to them by the battery, or company, for use while on duty; but they have no right of possession.

The regulation number of horses:

for a Lieutenant in the Cavalry **two** (and they must be such as can be ridden before a troop).

for a Captain of Cavalry, Colonel of an Infantry regiment, adjutant of a Cavalry regiment **three.**

Colonel of a Cavalry regiment **four.**

Commander of a Brigade **five.**

Commander of a Division **six.**

Commander of a corps d'armée **eight.**

For the regulation number of horses the officers receive forage.

In the event of a mobilization, a great many horses are required *immediately*, and they may be obtained as follows — In time of war.

1st By calling out all the horses in the different districts, and taking the serviceable ones after they have been valued and a* „*bon*“ given to the owner.

* Instead of at once paying for the animals, the purchaser gives to the owners a written papers or „*bon*“ signed by the Landrath, promising payment of the sum agreed upon, at the close of the war.

2nd They are purchased from horse-dealers.

With reference to the 1st method. — *

Each corps d'armée receives the required number of horses out of the corps district to which it belongs. (The same district that supplies it with Recruits.)

But when (as is the case with the Guards) a corps d'armée has no such district, or if the supply of horses from its district be too poor; it must receive its augmentation from other, richer districts. Accordingly it is so regulated that within the districts of the I, II, IX and X corps d'armée certain parts are marked out for the Guards, VIII and XI corps d'armées, so that at present each one of the 13 corps d'armée has its own separate district for supplying itself with horses, and in which it alone has the right of levying horses and of ordering sales to take place.

It is usual in case of a **mobilization** to compel a supply of horses from the whole country. This is done in two ways

1st The number of horses required in the event of a mobilization, **is reckoned in time of peace,** and divided amongst the 13 corps d'armée. Each corps d'armée then divides the number it would be obliged to procure, among the circles belonging to its district, so that it is fully known how many horses each circle would be called upon to supply. When a **mobilization** takes place, the **Landrath** appoints a day on which all the horses in the circle are to be brought to a certain place; where they are inspected, and the requisite number selected by a commission composed of —

a Captain of the Cavalry,
one Lieutenant and
a Veterinary Surgeon.

* This method has been adopted for the present war.

The horses chosen, are afterwards separately led before a second commission composed of

the **Landrath**, and

two landed proprietors, for the purpose of being valued. Each member of the commission is sworn, and their valuations written down separately. After the valuations have been read and compared they are added together and the average price taken. The owners must deliver up their horses according to the valuation thus set upon them, receiving (as I said before) a „*bon*" instead of payment until the end of the war.

2nd The **„Freihändiger Ankauf"** *(free-hand purchase) is *specially ordered* when necessary; and is when the regiments themselves purchase the horses they require either by contract or at markets. These horses must be accepted by a commission appointed by the commander of the different corps.

Horses for the field-post are purchased by the post-department.

The regulation number of horses for officers and officials in time of war is strictly fixed.

Rank	Number of horses for each branch of the service				
	Infantry	Cavalry	Horse Artillery	Foot Artillery	Pioneers
Lieutenant	—	3	3	1	1
Adj. of battalion	2	—	3	2	2
Adj. of regiment	2	3	3	3	—
Captain	2	3	3	3	2
Field officer in each regt. .	3	4	—	—	—
Comm. of battalion. . . .	3	—	5	5	3
Commander of a regt . . .	5	5	5	5	—
Assistant surgeon	1	1	1	1	1
Staff-surgeon	1	—	1	1	1
Surgeon-major	2	2	2	2	—
Pay-master	1	2	—	—	1

Commander of a brigade 8 horses, of a division 12, of a corps d'armée 14.

* This method was adopted in the war of 1866.

The officers and officials are supplied by Government with the horses needed to make up the War Regulation number; as soon as the war is over, these horses must be returned again to government. If an officer prefer to *purchase* the extra horse or horses instead of receiving them as a loan from government; the latter allows him 100 thalers with which to buy each animal. Horses procured in this manner remain the property of the officer.

Should an officer or official in time of war, lose a horse owing to the duty he has been called upon to perform, he is either supplied with another from the horse depôt, or he receives a compensation in money from government, which may not exceed 110 thalers.

THE TROOPS.

A. THE INFANTRY.

The strength of the different branches of the service in time of peace.

114 total number of regiments of **3 battalions each**
4 regiments . . . . . of **2 battalions each**
18 Rifle or sharpshooter battalions.
118 total of regiments **368 total of battalions.**

4 Prussian Foot Regiments of the Guards
4 - Grenadier Regiments of the Guards
1 - Fusilier Regiment of the Guards
15 Grenadier Regiments of the Line
77 Infantry Regiments of the Line
13 Fusilier Regiments of the Line
114 of 3 Battalions each = 342 Battalions

114 regiments of 3 battalions each = 342 battalions
4 Hessian regiments each 2 batallions
1 Prussian rifle battalion of the guards
1 - sharpshooter battalion
16 rifle battalions of the line

total 118 regiments of infantry = 350 battalions
18 rifle or sharpshooter battalions = 18

368 battalions

The five old regiments of the Guards are stronger than all the other regiments.

1 such Battalion is strong 22 Officers, 678 men.

1 such Regiment is strong 69 Officers, 2101 men.

6 Surgeons and 48 Musicians; this includes the Staff of the regiments.

The Staff of every Regiment consists of:

1 Field Officer (as Commander),
1 Major,
1 Lieutenant (as Adjutant),
1 Non-Commission Officer (as Clerk),
10 Musicians (32 privates are taken out of the état of the different companies as assistant Musicians).

A Battalion of the four New Guard Regiments is strong:
18 Officers, 530 Men and 6 other persons. *

(These regiments have 4 more non-commission officers per battalion, than the regiments of the line.)

A Battalion of a Line Regiment is strong:
18 Officers, 526 Men and 6 other persons.

A Regiment:
57 Officers, 1607 Men and 6 Surgeons.

A Rifle or Sharpshooter Battalion:
22 Officers, 526 Men and 6 other persons.

* Pay-master, gun-smith and hospital-assistants.

The **Infantry** is armed with needle-guns of the 1841 and 1862 models; the rifles and sharpshooters with needle-rifles.

B. THE CAVALRY.

76 total number of regiments of 5 squadrons strong each 380 total of squadrons.

The North-German Cavalry is supplied from the states of:

	Cuirassiers	Dragoons	Hussars	Lancers	Reiter	Total
Prussia — including the Cavalry of the Guard. (the Garde-du-Corps — 1 Cuirassier) 2 Dragons — 1 Hussar, and 3 Lancer Regiments	10	18	17	19	—	64
Saxony (has 1 Reiter-Regiment of the Guard) .	—	—	—	2	4	6
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	—	2	—	—	—	2
Oldenburg	—	1	—	—	—	1
Brunswick	—	—	1	—	—	1
Hesse — including 1 Guard Regiment — Garde-Chevauxlegers	—	—	—	—	2	2
	10	21	18	21	6	76

A Cavalry Regiment, including the 5th squadron and the Staff, is strong (excluding the officers chargers) 25 officers, 697 men, 672 horses.

(It has 1 pay-master and from 2—5 surgeons according to the number of its garrisons.)

In time of war, one of the five squadrons of each regiment remains behind as a reserve. The young remounts, and horses unfit for hard work in the field owing to illness, are delivered over to the reserve squadron, and replaced by better horses from the same.

During the war of '66', the Prussian Cavalry experienced, that the augmentation horses, owing to the irregular amount of work and times at which they were fed, soon became unserviceable.

By the formation of a *5th squadron, this grievance was to be abolished, as the four squadrons could be augmented by the 5th, and need not take horses which had not formerly been used for Cavalry.

C. THE ARTILLERY.

1 Field Artillery Regiment of the Guard.
12 Field Artillery Regiments of the Line.
1 Hessian Company of Field Artillery.
1 Fortress Artillery Regiment of the Guards.
8 Fortress Artillery Regiments of the Line.
4 Fortress Artillery Companies.
1 Firework Company.

The strength of the different divisions of a Field Artillery Regiment is —

	Officers	Men	Horses	Cannon
One Foot Battery . . .	4	109	40	4
One Mounted Battery .	4	90	72	4
One Foot Company . .	20	442	160	16
One Mounted Company .	14	277	216	12
One Field Artillery Regt.	85	1655	696	60

In time of war, to each division of infantry, one foot company of artillery is allotted.

The remaining foot company of the same regiment, is allotted to the reserve artillery of the corps d'armée to which it belongs.

The allotment of the mounted companies is always specially ordered.

A Fortress artillery regiment, is divided into two divisions of four companies each

* The formation of the 5th squadron per regiment, dates from the year 1866.

Each company is strong 4 officers, 99 men,

Each regiment is strong 45 officers, 868 men and 2 surgeons.

9 Fortress artillery regts., of 8 companies each = 72 comp.

4 Fortress artillery divisions of 4 comp. each = 16 comp.

Total Fortress Artillery = 88 comp.

The Firework Division consists of 2 companies whose united strength =

8 officers, 206 men, 1 pay-master and 1 assistant-surgeon.

	6 ℔. Foot-Batteries	4 ℔. Foot-Batteries	4 ℔. Mounted Batteries	Total number of the Batteries	Number of Cannon
The Prussian field artillery regiment, is composed of three foot companies and 1 mounted company. Each of the foot-companies is composed of 2—6 ℔. batteries and 2—4 ℔. batteries. The mounted company consists of 3—4 ℔. batteries. According to this, the regiment has 15 batteries; and the whole Prussian field artillery = ...	72	72	36	180	720
The Saxon field artillery regiment, contains 4 foot companies and one mounted company, with 2—4 ℔. batteries. The four foot companies consist of 8—6 ℔. and 6—4 ℔. batteries	8	6	2	16	64
The Hessian field artillery comp. is strong	2	3	1	6	24
The entire North-German field artillery consists of	82	81	39	202	808

In time of war, the batteries consist of 6 cannon, and the Prussian field artillery is to be increased by 1 mounted battery *per regiment* In consequence of this, the North-German army would be able to send into the field, 214 batteries and 1,284 cannon.

D. THE ENGINEERS.

13 total number of battalions, 53 total number of companies.

1 Prussian Pioneer Battalion of the Guards
12 Prussian Pioneer Battalions of the Line
1 Hessian Pioneer *Company*

Each Battalion consists of 4 Companies:

1 Pontoon company
1 Miner company
2 Sapper companies; the saxon battalion no. 12 has only 3 companies.

A Pioneer Battalion is strong
18 officers, 495 men and 6 other persons.

E. THE MILITARY TRAIN.

1 Military Train Battalion of the Guard
12 Military Train Battalions of the Line
1 Hessian Military Train Company.

A Military Train Battalion consists of:
2 companies and 1 depôt.

Strength in time of peace:
12 officers, 225 men, 4 other persons, 121 horses and 24 carriages.

Among the 137 *privates*, 49 have served 3 years and the remaining number (who are called Military Train Recruits) 6 months.

THE MANNER IN WHICH THE REGIMENTS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS, CORPS D'ARMÉE, AND INSPECTIONS ARE NUMBERED.

The Prussian infantry and cavalry regiments of the line are numbered as they are formed; the oldest regi-

ment, formed in 1619 is called the 1st regiment, the second eldest founded in 1677, the 2nd regiment and so on.

In a similar manner the oldest cuirassier regiment, which was formed in 1674, is called the 1st cuirassier regiment; it is the same with regard to the hussar, dragoon, and lancer regiments. The artillery regiments, rifle, pioneer and military train battalions, all of which according to their present combination were formed in this century; are not numbered with regard to their ages, but in the same manner as the corps d'armée to which they belong. That is, according to the geographical situation of the provinces, out of which these branches of the army and their corps d'armée, complete themselves.

The corps d'armée which completes itself out of the Province of Prussia, is called the 1st corps d'armée, and each one of the 11 Prussian Provinces supplies a corps d'armée. In accordance with the above, the field and fortress artillery regiment, rifle, pioneer, and military train battalion which completes itself out of the Province of Prussia, is called No. I, and so on up to No. XII. (The Kingdom of Saxony supplies the XIIth corps d'armée.)

The numbers of the divisions, and brigades, are regulated according to the corps d'armée to which they belong.

In the Ist corps d'armée are the

Ist and IInd divisions,

I, II, III and IV brigades of infantry,

I and II brigades of cavalry,

Ist brigade of artillery &c. &c.

The artillery, engineer, pioneer and fortress inspections are, like the corps d'armée, numbered according to their geographical succession from east to west.

The Hessian regiments are numbered *separately;* but the divisions and brigades are included in those of Prussia.

The division of the Prussian army into corps d'armée, divisions & brigades.

The whole of the North German Army is divided into —

1 Corps d'Armée of the Guards,
12 Corps d'Armée of the Line.

The corps d'armée of the Guards is stronger than the others; it is composed of:

two infantry divisions and one cavalry division.

Each infantry division consists of two infantry brigades.

Each cavalry division consists of three cavalry brigades.

The other corps d'armée with some few exceptions, are composed of:

Two divisions of infantry.

Each division of infantry contains.

Two infantry and one cavalry brigade.

The *infantry brigade* contains 2—3 regiments.

The *cavalry brigade* contains 2—3—4 regiments.

As a rule therefore, the corps d'armée consists of 9 infantry, and 6 cavalry regiments.

In time of peace, each corps d'armée, in addition to the above regiments has attached to it

1 battalion of rifles,
1 battalion of pioneers,
1 battalion of military train,
1 brigade of artillery,

these are not however *directly* under the commander of the corps, but chiefly under particular inspectors.

In *time of war* the corps d'armee consists of

2 divisions of infantry and 1 division of cavalry.

There exist furthermore

1 inspection of the rifles and sharpshooters,

1 *General*-Inspection of the artillery — composed of four artillery inspect ons à 3 and 4 artillery brigades,

1 General-Inspection of the engineers and fortresses — composed of 4 engineer inspections à 2 fortress and 1 pioneer inspection.

1 inspection of military train.

THE MOBILIZATION.

Preparation in time of peace.

In time of peace all is held in readiness, and every precaution taken, in order that the army may be made *mobile* on the shortest possible notice; i. e. placed on a war-footing and marched into the field.

The equipments, material for the war état of the army, everything, down to the *smallest detail* lies ready in the military train depôts, and in the armouries of the regiments.

The number of men required, are divided amongst the Landwehr battalion districts — the horses amongst the circles; and the officers are nominated to the positions they are to occupy in the war-état.

No instructions at the time of a mobilization, are necessary from the authorities; each sub-authority knowing exactly how much is required of him, and what is to be done.

When a war is imminent, the King of Prussia, as *commander-in-chief* of the North German army, issues the order for a mobilization of the entire war power, or of a part of the same.

This order is immediately telegraphed throughout the whole territory; those military and civil authorities concerned, whose stations are not touched by the telegraph wires, receive the order of mobilization by means of mounted messengers.

Each commander of a corps d'armée augments his corps quite separately; he not only has to see that the necessary number of men are called out, but also that everything, (the officials, horses, equipments, ammunition trains &c.) the corps would require in the field, be supplied. In this manner, it is possible to place the whole army on a war footing in 14 days.

Method of calling out the reserves and of augmenting the regular army in time of war

The process of mobilization may be comprised under the following III divisions.

1. Filling up the field troops to their war strength.
2. The formation of depôt troops.
3. The formation of garrison troops and the arming of the fortresses.

(The necessary Staffs must in addition be formed).

This is done by increasing the strength of the different regiments.

1. Filling up the field troops to their war strength.

A. The infantry regiment is increased to its war strength, by calling in about 500 reserves per battalion; in consequence of this, the greater number of the reserves are absorbed; the remaining number are given over to the depôt troops. The infantry of the Landwehr supply the garrison troops, the youngest men *only*, (those who have just served their term of service in the reserve and gone over to the Landwehr) may be used for the depôt troops.

B. The cavalry regiment is increased by calling out about 40 reserves per regiment; so few, because

the strength of the cavalry in time of *peace*, is only a little less than the *war strength*. The cavalry with its great surplus of reserves assists the trains.

C. The field artillery is increased by calling out all their own reserves, and many of the Landwehr men who had formerly served in the field artillery. The last mentioned, can be legally called into active service, because the reserves of the field artillery are not sufficient; and the garrison artillery is amply supplied, by the reserves and Landwehr men of the fortress artillery companies.

(The artisans of all branches of the service remain with the depôt troops).

The calling out of the reserves and Landwehr takes place in the following manner. The district commander of every provincial Landwehr battalion, sends as soon as possible, either direct, or through the provincial and parochial civil authorities, the order to each man; mentioning, the day, and hour, at which he is to present himself at the head quarters of the Landwehr of the district. If possible 24 hours must be allowed for the men to regulate their private affairs. The men are medically inspected, and forwarded to their respective regiments, under the command of an officer, and some non-commissioned officers of the regiment which draws its recruits from their district.

In a mobilization there is always a great demand for officers, particularly in the infantry. First of all, the officers of the reserve are called into the active army, in the same manner as the reserves.

Should not these suffice, then the état of officers is completed by Landwehr officers; furthermore, some of

the vacancies are filled up, by giving commissions to cadets from the cadet college; or by allowing ensigns, cornets or some appropriete non-commissioned officers to do the duty of officers.

Every officer and official, (according to his rank) receives a sum of money (Mobilmachungs-Geld) with which to procure his equipment.

The manner in which the horses are supplied has already been described at page 42.

2. The formation of the depôt troops.

Each infantry regiment in time of peace has three battalions; in time of war it has an additioned depôt battalion. Each rifle or sharpshooter battalion forms a depôt company. Each cavalry regiment leaves a depôt squadron behind. Each field artillery regiment, a depôt division of three field artillery batteries, and one horse artillery battery. Each engineer battalion, a depôt company, each military train battalion, a depôt division of two companies.

The following table will show the special strength of the depôt troops:

	Officers	Men	Surgeons	Other persons	Horses	With an artisan company of	
						officers	men
1) Each Infantry regt. one depôt battalion of	18	1003	2	6	3	1	160
2) Each Rifle and Sharpshooter battalion a depôt company of	4	250	1	2	—	—	51
3) Each Cavalry regt. a depôt squadron of .	5	202	1	1	212	—	41
4) Each Field artillery regiment a depôt division of three field artillery batteries, and one horse artillery battery.							
Each foot battery	3	207	—	—	57	—	—
„ mounted battery	3	139	—	—	107	—	—
The Staff	2	2	2	2	4	1	161
5) Each Pioneer battalion a depôt company .	4	207	1	2	—	—	40
6) Each Train battalion a depôt division of two companies	12	502	1	4	209	—	51

The depôt troops are intended for filling up the vacancies which occur in the ranks of the field army, and for supplying horses, materials &c. &c.

Experience has proved that in a year of war, the losses of the infantry amount to 40 per cent; those of the cavalry, artillery and pioneers to 20, and military train 12 per cent. In time of peace, the depôt troops (with the exception of the cavalry) do not exist. They are formed as follows in the event of a mobilization *only*.

To commence with, all recruits who have not been completely drilled, are not taken into the field, but are assigned to the depôt troops.

Should the recruits have been enrolled in the battalions, &c. they are then taken into the field, and the depôt troops receive at once fresh recruits from the 1st *class of the Ersatz Reserve.*

Those who are ill, and for the time being, unable to undergo the privations and fatigues of active service, are left behind with the depôt troops.

Finally, in order to complete the état of the depôt troops, enough reserve and *Landwehr men are called out. These men, thoroughly know their duty having already served in the active army; and they form the main-substance of the depôt troops.

As soon as a regiment has lost $\frac{1}{10}$ of its men, it demands the number necessary to fill up the vacancies from its depôt, direct.

The places in the depôts, of those who have been sent to the front are filled up by recruiting.

Should the 4th battalion be required to join the army, a 5th depôt battalion is formed from the Landwehr.

* The *next eldest* to those who had already been called out for active service.

When troops are sent to the front, all those belonging to one corps d'armée are collected together, formed into companies, or squadrons placed under the command of officers, and taken to the field.

The officers of the reserve, are either: such as are detached from the active army for this duty; such as have been previously wounded and cannot endure active service; those who have left the service but who report themselves voluntarily, and finally, young officers who are being trained to their duty before joining their regiments.

3. The formation of the Garrison troops, and arming of Fortresses.

The troops required for the garrisons, and for keeping up the lines of communication, are taken from among the Landwehr. The officers of the garrison troops are chiefly Landwehr officers, and also reserve officers, who have not been needed for the active army and depôt troops.

Some officers of the active army, are always transferred to each infantry and cavalry regiment of the Landwehr. Furthermore, every infantry company of Landwehr receives 2 non-commissioned officers from the infantry regiment of the line, which bears the same number; and each squadron, receives 3 non-commissioned officers from the cavalry of the line.

Formation of the necessary Staffs.

In order that command may be had over all the inactive troops, (the depôt and garrison) especially to superintend the recruiting, drilling, procuring of clothing, horses &c. &c.; and the transport of them and of detachments to the front — deputy staffs are formed, which are composed chiefly of inactive officers.

In the district of each corps d'armée, these remain behind in time of war:

1 Deputy Commander of the district,

4 Deputy Brigade Commanders of the infantry,

1 Inspection of all the depôt squadrons.

The *staff* of the fortress artillery regiments remains behind in command over all the inactive artillery.

(Together about 17 officers, 123 men, and 25 horses.)

The general inspection of the artillery, engineers and fortresses; the inspections of the artillery, engineers, pioneers, fortresses, rifles and trains, do not become active but remain in their garrisons.

The strength of different branches of the service, with the necessary carriages and horses, on a war-footing.

	officers	men	horses	carriages	cannon
1 Grenadier or musketeer battalion	22	1028	34	4	
1 Fusilier battalion	22	1026	34	7	
1 Rifle or sharpshooter battalion	22	1034	40	10	
1 Infantry regiment (of three battalions)	69	3112	121	16	
1 Fusilier regiment	69	3108	121	22	
1 Hessian regiment of two battalions	47	1818	85	9	
1 Cavalry regiment of 4 squadrons	23	653	705	7	
1 Foot artillery division	18	610	516	41	24
1 Mounted artillery division of four batteries	18	618	844	41	24
1 Ammunition division	20	1583	1580	229	
1 Field artillery regiment	94	4041	3983	394	96
1 Military train battalion	30	1455	1257	195	
Pioneers in each corps d'armée	17	708	168	28	
Entire strength of the administration of one corps d'armée	12	1055	548	104	
Entire strength of the higher staffs of one corps d'armée (not including the orderly officers)	41	290	321	14	

THE FORMATION OF A CORPS D'ARMEE ON A WAR-FOOTING.

The five chief divisions are:

2 Divisions of Infantry,

1 Division of Cavalry (or Brigade),

The Reserve Artillery,

The Trains and Administrations.

The general principles for the formation of the above are founded upon the following.

B. 2 divisions of infantry.

4 brigades of inf. — 2 regiments.

3 brigades of inf. — 2 regiments.

3 pioneer companies
1 cavalry regiment
1 foot artillery division

A. 1 division of infantry.

2 brigades of inf. — 2 regiments.

1 brigade of inf. — 2 regiments.

1 battalion of rifles
1 cavalry regiment
1 foot artillery division.

C. Cavalry division.

2 brigades of cavalry. — 2 regiments.

1 brigade of cavalry. — 2 regiments.

Horse artillery division with 2—3 batteries.

D. Artillery of the reserve.

1 ammunition column
1 pontoon train

1 foot artillery division
1—2 mounted batteries

E. Trains and administrations.

Total strength: 25 battalions, 24 squadrons, 16 batteries, 9 columns of ammunition, 3 pioneer companies, 11 trains and the administrations, — or in round numbers, (including the pontoon train), 930 officers, 38,400 men, 11,900 horses, 96 cannon, 960 carriages

out of which are allotted:	Officers	Men	Horses	Carriages	Cannon
to each division of infantry	350	15,000	1,900	140	24
„ „ „ „ cavalry	110	3,100	3,400	60	12
„ the reserve artillery	60	2,800	2,900	340	36
„ „ trains and administrations . . .	40	2,200	1,600	260	—

The above is the *average* force of a corps d'armée, although they necessarily vary in strength.

The following is the peace establishment of the North German army for 1870; (including the North Hessian contingent and the special peace formations: the schools, institutes &c.)

PEACE ESTABLISHMENT FOR 1870.

— 315,526 Men, 73,307 Horses, 808 Fieldguns.

	Officers	Non-commissioned-officers	Musicians	Corporals and privates	Surgeons	Hospital assistants	Veterinary surgeons	Non-combatants*	Horses
115 Regiments of Infantry**.	6697	18,866	7273	157,144	608	1380	—	4980	3,255
16 Rifle Battalions . . .	352	848	208	7,168	32	64	—	224	112
75 Cavalry Regiments . .	1898	5,712	1206	43,988	266	—	456	1731	55,810
212 Landwehr District Commands	431	1,837	—	1,675	—	—	—	—	—
13 Field Artillery- and 9 Fortress Artillery Regts.	1672	5,388	606	24,692	129	288	104	909	10,137
13 Pioneer Battalions . .	234	886	169	5,926	26	52	—	182	91
13 Train battalions . . .	156	598	26	2,145	13	26	—	130	1,599
Invalids	55	284	10	854	14	—	—	—	—
Special formations. . . .	31	504	—	3,063	110	—	—	2	9
Officers without regiments .	1398	—	—	—	110	—	—	7	2,371

* Paymasters, saddlers, mechanics &c. &c.

** of the 115 regiments of infantry, 103 including 4 non-commissioned officers schools are Prussian, 9 Saxon, 2 Mecklenburg and 1 Hessian. Of the 75 cavalry regiments 66 are Prussian, 6 Saxon, 2 Mecklenburg, 1 Hessian. Of the 16 rifle battalions 13 are Prussian, 2 Saxon, 1 Mecklenburg.

The Troops are divided amongst the states of the North German Confederation as follows:

States	Infantry regiments	Rifle battalions	Cavalry regiments	Field artillery	Fortress artillery	Pioneer battalions	Train battalions
Prussia with all the confederate states which are not mentioned below . .	97	13	64	12 regiments	9 regiments	12	12
Saxony	9	2	6	1 „	1 „	1	1
Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Schwerin	2	1	2	4 battalions	besides 3 companies	—	—
Oldenburg	1	—	1	2 „		—	—
Brunswick	1	—	1	1 „		—	—
Anhalt	1	—	—	—		—	—
The States of Thuringia .	3	—	—	—		—	—
Hesse	4	2	2	6 „		$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Total . .	118	18	76	13 regiments 13 battalions	10 regiments 3 companies	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$

WAR ESTABLISHMENT OF 1870.

I. Field troops.

12,777 Officers, 5158 Officials, 534,058 Men, 155,896 Horses, 1212 Cannon, 13,195 Carriages.

	Regiments	Battalions	Squadrons	Batteries	Cannon	Officers	Men	Horses	Carriages	Officials	Total number of men
Staffs	—	—	—	—	—	543	3,754	4,203	187	31	4,328
Infantry	118	350	—	—	—	8588	384,656	14,998	2152	1116	394,310
Rifles	—	18									
Cavalry	76	—	304	—	—	1748	51,476	55,893	532	304	53,528
Artillery with ammunition column .	$13\frac{1}{3}$	—	—	202	1212	1200	49,802	50,061	5129	277	51,279
Pioneers with the „field railway“ and „field telegraph“ company.	—	$13\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	323	13,554	6,164	924	98	13,975
Trains	—	$13\frac{1}{3}$	—	—	—	410	30,233	24,284	4012	3331	34,573
Reserve ammunition-park.	—	—	—	—	—	15	583	97	259	1	

II. Depôt troops.

3280 Officers, 1054 Officials, 182,940 Men, 22,543 Horses, 234 Cannon.

	Battalions	Companies	Squadrons	Batteries	Cannon	Officers	Officials	Men	Horses	Company of mechanics	
										officers	men
Staffs	—	—	—	—	—	202	327	166	303	13	1,079
Infantry	122½	—	—	—	—	2196	390	123,262	354	118	19,860
Rifles	—	18	—	—	—						
Cavalry	—	—	76	—	—	381	218	15,276	16,115	—	3,116
Artillery	—	—	—	39	234	143	52	7,215	2,925	13	2,093
Pioneers	—	13	—	—	—	52	26	2,727	—	—	520
Trains	—	13½	—	—	—	162	41	6,804	2,848	—	714

The depôt battalions can be used as Field Troops, and after withdrawing 200 recruits sent into the field 800 men strong.

III. Garrison troops.

6386 Officers and Officials, 198,678 Men, 15,689 Horses, 234 Cannon.

	Infantry battalions	Companies	Garrison cavalry regiment	Fortress artillery regiments staffs	Fortress artillery companies staffs	Fortress artillery companies	Reserve foot batteries	Fortress pioneer companies	Total
Infantry	218	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,698 officers and officials, 139,226 men.
Rifles	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cavalry	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	4,800 officers and officials, 9,728 men, 10,763 horses.
Artillery	—	—	—	10	22	176	39	—	1,018 officers and officials, 42,524 men, 4,953 horses, 234 cannon.
Pioneers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	180 officers, 7,220 men.

RECAPITULATION

of the War Establishment of the North German Confederate Army consisting of the Field, Depôt and Garrison troops.

	Field troops	Depot troops	Garrison troops	Total	Horses
Staffs	4,328	1,787	—	6,115	4,506
Infantry	394,310	145,944	143,924	684,178	15,352
Cavalry	53.528	18,991	10,208	82,727	82,744
Artillery	51.279	9,316	43,542	104,337	57,939
Pioneers	13,975	3,315	7,380	24,670	6,164
Administrations and trains	34,573	7,721	—	42,294	27,225
total . . .	551,993	187,274	205,054	944,321	193,930
	1,212	234	234 cannon.		

28,645 Officers & Officials, 915,676 Men, 193,930 Horses, 1680 Cannon. (1 : 33 inhabitants, 3 per cent of the population.)

Remark.

In time of peace the Army is about 300,000 men strong; and in order to bring it up to a war strength 640,000 men are required.

The following number of drilled men and such as are capable of bearing arms exist:

9 *annual sets of men* (of 90,000 each) who have passed through the ranks = ... 810,000 men,
allowing for a diminution of 15 per cent in the 9 years = ... 135,000 „
there remain . . . . . 675,000 men.
In addition to these, the one-year-volunteers, who were not included in the above quota (and deducting the diminution of 15 per cent) = 20,400 men.
Total number of men at hand to place the army on a war-footing = . . 695,400 men,

leaving a surplus of = 55,400 men, over and above the number required for the war-establishment.

ARMY EXPENDITURE FOR 1870.

According to *article* 62 of the North-German-Diet — 225 thalers per head of the Peace-Establishment of the North-German army, are annually placed at the disposal of the commander-in-chief.

According to *article* 60, the strength of the army on the Peace-Establishment, exclusive of officers, is fixed at one per cent of the population.

The census of the 3rd December 1867, proved that the population was 29,970,478; one per cent of which would be 299,704 men for which the 225 thalers per head, must be counted. Consequently the military receipts amount to 67,433,400 thalers.

The *ordinary* expenditure amounts to Thlr. 65,565,955 i. e. 322,623 thalers more than for 1869

Prussia,	to the	amount	of Thlr.	59,117,909.
Saxony	„	„	„	4,801,006.
Mecklenburg	„	„	„	1,172,140.
Hesse	„	„	„	474,900.

The *extraordinary* expenditure was estimated at 1,133,810 thalers, or 40,848 thalers more than for 1869

Prussia 1,055,000 thalers,
Saxony 78,810 „

The following is an account of the Organizations and War-Establishments of the South-German States of Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden, which remained *independent* by the treaties made after the campaign of 1866; but which *now* form part of the German Empire.

BAVARIA.

A new military constitution for Bavaria was published by the King on the 1st of February 1868. It resembles in most respects that of Prussia.

All are liable to serve, and no substitutes are allowed.

The *periods of service* are: 3 years in the Active Army, 3 years in the Reserve, and 5 years in the Landwehr. The liability to service commences on the 1st of January of the year in which the youth completes his 21st year; consequently about twelve months later, than in Prussia.

Exemptions.

The high nobility and their families. Clergymen, the only son of parents who have already lost one son in the field, and all sons of parents who have lost two sons in the service.

Temporary exemptions.

Schoolmasters, students of theology, a son who is the only support of his family. *These exemptions cease* in the event of a mobilization.

Those who have been convicted of a crime, of cheating, forgery, theft &c. &c. are considered *unworthy to serve.* These men may however be employed as military labourers.

The system of one and three year volunteers exists as in Prussia, as also the method of recruiting. The men are as far as possible incorporated in regiments serving near their native places.

The strength of the Bavarian army, as establised by the decree of 10th May 1868 is as follows: —

The whole army is composed of 2 corps d'armée each 2 divisions strong.

The peace establishment consists of about 48,000 men.

The War Establishment.

	Field troops	Depôt troops	Garrison troops	Horses
Higher staffs . . .	206 officers and officials, 500 men	336 officers and officials, 191 men	—	340
Infantry and Rifles .	(50 battalions) 50,626	(16 battalions and 10 compan.) 20,724	(8 line, 16 Landwehr battalions) 18,352	844
Cavalry	(40 squadrons) 5,830	(10 squadrs. and 1 depôt) 1,750	—	7,090
Artillery	(32 batteries) 7,076	(8 batteries and 4 squadrons) 2,194	(16 fortress batteries) 3,272	754
Engineers and Pioneers	(6 companies) 1,444	(2 companies) 364	(4 fortress compan.) 840	668
Administrations and Trains	3,382	268	150	1,926
Total . .	69,064 of which 1,812 officers 608 officials in addition 14,832 horses 192 cannon 1,994 carriages	25,757 of which 471 officers 289 officials in addition 2,404 horses 48 cannon	22,614 of which 564 officers 68 officials	11,622

The Kingdom of Bavaria has an area of 1,381,$_{55}$ □ German miles with a population of 4,824,421.

The proportion of the army on Peace Establishment to the population is about 1 per cent; on war establishment about 2,$_5$ per cent.

Each man costs in time of peace about 250 Thaler per year.

WÜRTEMBERG.

The new Military Organization of Würtemberg is established by the law of 12th March 1868.

All are liable to military service; no substitutes are allowed.

The liability to serve commences on the 1st of January of that year in which the person liable, completes his 21st year, and lasts 12 years:

3 years in the **Active Army,**
4 years in the **War Reserve,**
5 years in the **Landwehr.**

Of the 3 years in the Active Army, two *only* are passed with the regiment. One-year and three-year volunteers are admitted as in Prussia. For the length of time a cavalry man volunteers to serve over and above the legal two years, with his regiment, the double amount is deducted from his period of service in the Landwehr.

The Würtemberg army consists of 1 Division of 3 Brigades of Infantry, one Brigade of Cavalry, one Brigade of Artillery.

The Peace Establishment.

	Battalions	Squadrons	Companies	Batteries	Officers	Officials	Men	Horses
Staffs and authorities	—	—	—	—	34	38	44	86
Infantry: 8 regiments of two battalions	19	—	76	9 field-with 36 cannon and 4 fortress-	377	30	9,081	—
3 rifle battalions								
Cavalry: 4 regiments of four squadrons	—	17			87	12	2,111	1,958
1 squadron of guides (Feldjäger)								
Artillery: 2 regiments and 2 train divisions	—	—	—	—	71	8	1,571	722
Pioneers	—	—	2	—	8	—	247	16
The cadres of four Landwehr battalions	—	—	—	—	24	—	84	—
Sanitary troops	—	—	—	—	6	3	234	—
			total		607	91	13,372	2,782

War Establishment.

	Field troops	Depôt troops	Garrison troops
Higher staffs	30 officers 22 officials 194 men	9 officers 6 officials 24 men	The staff of the government of Ulm: 13 officers 9 officials 54 men
Infantry	(15 battalions) 16,062	5,241	(4 battalions) 4,230
Cavalry	(13 squadrons) 2,200	596	(1 squadron) 167
Artillery	(9 batteries) 1,881	527	(4 fortress batteries) 1,140
Pioneers	(2 companies) 347	66	(1 company) 210
Trains	1,340	71	226
total	22,076 of which 449 officers 140 officials in addition 6262 horses 54 cannon 570 carriages	6,540 of which 139 officers 16 officials in addition 368 horses 12 cannon 92 carriages	6,064 of which 125 officers 31 officials in addition 502 horses ? cannon 35 carriages

The Kingdom of Würtemberg has an area of 354,21 □ German miles, with a population of 1,778,479.

The proportion of the Army on Peace Establishment is between $\frac{3}{4}$ and 1 per cent, and on a War Establishment very nearly 2 per cent.

In time of peace each man costs 204 Thalers per year.

BADEN.

The new Organization of the Army of Baden is established by the law of 12th February 1868.

All subjects are liable to military service. Exemptions are only granted in favor of members of the Grand Ducal family, and of the highest aristocracy. Schoolmasters need only do duty for 6 weeks.

The term of service is the same as in Prussia:

3 years in the Active Army,
4 years in the War Reserve,
5 years in the Landwehr.

One-year and three-year volunteers are admitted as in Prussia.

Recruits enter during the calendar year in which they complete their twentieth year.

The army of Baden in its Peace Formation consists of one division.

Peace Establishment of the Division.

	Battalions	Companies or squadrons	Officers	Officials	Men	Horses
Staffs	—	—	18	3	—	62
Infantry: 6 regiments . .	18	72	346	54	9,732	168
Cavalry: 3 regiments .	—	15	84	12	2,160	2,265
Artillery: 1 brigade . .	1	5	90	15	1,770	479
Pioneers	—	2	10	2	252	5
Train	—	—	4	1	148	84
Landwehr: 10 cadres .	—	—	—	—	136	—
			552	87	14,189	3,063 and 36 cannon

War Establishment of the Division.

	Field troops	Depôt troops	Garrison troops
Higher staffs . .	174		
Infantry . . .	(10 battalions) 10,642	(3 depôt battailons and 3 artisan companies) 3,570	(8 battalions) 8,303
Cavalry	(12 squadrons) 2,808	(3 squadrons) 321	(1 squadron) 106
Artillery . . .	(9 batteries) 1,887	(1 battery) 104	(3 batteries) 1,069
Pioneers . . .	339	—	162
Train	806	—	—
	16,656 of which 405 officers 148 officials in addition 5841 horses 54 cannon 439 carriages	3,995 of which 76 officiers 15 officials in addition 340 horses 4 cannon	9,640 of which 203 officers 16 officials in addition 246 horses 6 fieldguns

The Grand Duchy of Baden has an area of 278,06□ German miles with a population of 1,438,872.

The proportion of the Army on a Peace Establishment, to the population is 1,4 per cent, on a War Establishment, about 2 per cent.

In time of peace each man costs 203 thalers per year.

RECAPITULATION

of the War Establishment of the South German States; consisting of the Field-, Depôt-, and Garrison Troops; in round numbers about as follows:

	Field troops men	Depôt troops men	Garrison troops men
Bavaria	69,000	25,000	35,000
Wurtemberg	22,100	6,200	15,100
Baden	26,900	8,800	7,900
total . .	118,000	40,000	58,000

The War Establishment of the North- and South German Armies together amount to:

	Field troops	Depôt troops	Garrison troops	Total
North German Confederation	552,000	188,000	205,000	945,000
South German States	118,000	40,000	58,000	216,000
total . . .	670,000	228,000	263,000	1,161,000

The War Establishment of the Armies of the other Great Nations is as follows:

		men
Austria:	Standing Army	800,000
	Frontier troops	53,000
	Landwehr	200,000
	total	1,053,000
France:	Army	800,000
	Garde National Mobile . .	550,000
	total	1,350,000
Russia:	Field army	827,000
	Local troops	410,000
	Irregular troops	229,000
	total	1,466,000
Italy:	Army	348,000
	Garde National Mobile . .	132,000
	total	480,000

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